REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. AVERY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

April 1873.		April 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Tuticorin	27
,, Ratnagherry	20	,, Colombo	28
,, Vingorla	20	,, Galle	29
,, Goa	20	,, Negapatam	May 2
,, Carwar	21	,, Pondicherry	3
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	5
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	7
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Visagapatam	8
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Beypore	24	,, Gopalpore	9
,, Cochin	25	,, False Point	10
,, Alleppy	25	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUARDEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The ss INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

April 1873.		April 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH	30
,, Kurrachee	16	,, Bushire	May 2
,, Guadur	16	,, Bahrein	2
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga	7
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Bushire	24	,, Muscat	11
,, Bahrein	26	,, Guadur	13
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee	16
,, Busreh	27	Arrive BOMBAY	19

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THE fine new Screw Steamer RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,936 Register, Captain W. SERJEANT, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers only. The Saloon and Cabins are on the Quarter Deck; they are efficiently ventilated and well adapted for Families, the Steamer having been specially built for the East India Trade. She carries a Stewardess, and a Surgeon.

Wines, &c., will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

For Rates of Passage, Plan, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
6, Church Lane.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 19TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board, TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
	of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment)	45	30	£14-10
Genoa)	52	35	

(Including Wines. / Without Wines.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st MAY 1873.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

KHEDIVE .....3,742 Tons.....600 H.P., on 14th April.
OREGIAN .....3,128 ,, ...600 ,, on 28th ,,
INDUS .....3,478 ,, ...500 ,, on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 8th April 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

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SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BALLIE, & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 14th April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—

For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 420 H.P.,) Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To be despatched hence about the 20th instant.)

THE Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, 697 nett registered tons, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, £50.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To be despatched hence about 10th May.)

THE Steam Ship STRATH-CLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
SECOND ,, SUEZ	£30
FIRST ,, SUEZ	£80

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam Ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, W. HIBBERT, Commander, will be despatched on TUESDAY next, the 15th April, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamer		Up Steamer.	
Leave Bombay	Tuesday.	Leave Cochin	Monday.
,, Ratnagherry	Wed'day.	,, Beypore	Tuesday.
,, Vingoria	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Goa	Thursday.	,, Tellicherry	Wed'day.
,, Carwar	,,	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Compta	,,	,, Mangalore	Thursday.
,, Mangalore	Friday.	,, Compta	,,
,, Cannanore	Saturday.	,, Carwar	Friday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Goa	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Sunday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

For Freight and Passage apply to HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI DADA, No 39, Nacoda Street, or No. 14, Meadow Street, and in the Fort apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, the Agent at Bazaar Gate Street, No. 109.

EBRAHIM HUSSUN & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. BERWICK are hereby informed of the arrival of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th April 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Shamorarbhoy Vishhoosandass, on account of Narayen Vittoje Jadow, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the dwelling-house thereon, situate on the east side of and fronting the sixth Khetwady Street, but now a town, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Pestonjee Framjee, and partly by the property of Sobu Pandoorung, on or towards the west by the said Sixth Khetwady Street, on or towards the north by the property of Boonjee Shapoorjee, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Nillajee Luxmonjee, and at present of Dhoondiray Vinayek Purushuram, commonly called Angria, and which said land or ground contains by admeasurement 434 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3946, and which dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor of Houses under No. 71, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Narrayen Vittojee Jadow and his tenants.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

182 Cases of Bar Soap.

A few articles of Office Furniture, such as Writing Tables, Chairs, Cupboards, Clocks, Copying Press, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A Iron Grey Galloway, high-caste Arab, 5 years old.
A Mare.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-rate full-toned Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Somody and Co., Choice Plants, &c., at the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of J. C. V. Johnson, Esq., the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg-stands, tea set, an English oakwood case containing a set of best electro-plated spoons and forks, table and pianos candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, a round ditto for 6 persons, sideboard, dining-room chairs, credns, teapoys, circular, pier, card & sidetables, easy, prodieu, and drawing-room chairs, ottomans, and rocking couches, chiffonier, a first-class sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy and Co., a centre ottoman, a lady's writing table, plated, single and three light hanging argand lamps, first-rate engravings, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobe, clothes press in 2 pieces, chest of drawers, American almira, towel horses, clothes brushes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, books, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, a large number of unserviceable surgical instruments, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Crockery and Glassware, &c. &c., at Mazagon Police Office.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c, the property of R. H. Vincent, Esq., Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th April 1873.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED, FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
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Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

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PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS POWDER IS QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Ennuets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in Packets, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering, the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

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THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1873.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY OF

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AND THE OPERATIC SKETCH OF
INDUR SABHA.

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THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

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Carcaux's Midwifery	18 12
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——Worms	3 4
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——Mother	1 8
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*** *All the above will be sold at English Prices for* CASH ONLY.

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391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

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ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post-free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

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LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

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To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France,

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OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0	Rail Portmanteaux		12 8	Warm Gloves		2 4
Overland do		27 0	or		to	Do. Mitts		1 12
Warm do		35 0	Overland Trunks		28 0	Do. Mufflers		2 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to 45 0	Best Solid Leather		52 0	Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0	to 3 8
			Extra Size do.		75 0			
Sleeping Suits	6 8	to 17 8	Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8	to 24 0	Peper Collars	Doz.	1 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0	to 23 0	Cash Bags		6 12	Linen do.	,,	6 0
Pyjamas	½ doz.	16 8	Courier Bags		6 8	Cotton Socks	,,	0 8
Oxford Shirts	,,	36 0	Money Belts		3 8	Warm Merino	,,	15 8
White do	,,	22 8	Sovereign Boxes		4 0			5 0
Best Printed	,,	22 8	Soiled Linen Bags		4 12	Cambric Handkerchiefs		to
Best Flannel	,,	49 0	Sponge Bags		2 0			18 0
Silk and Wool	,,	52 0	Sponges (large)		3 8	Umbrellas with Covers		9 0
Under Vests	,,	14 0 to 31 0	Hat Brushes		1 0			9 0
Do. Pants	,,	26 0 to 31 0	Air Pillows		6 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech		to
Towels	,,	4 12	Travelling Pillows		2 0			13 8
Pillow Cases	Each	1 8	Rug Straps		2 0			15 0
Sheets	Per pair	9 8	Look Straps		3 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds		to
Cardigan Jackets		9 8	Waterproof Coats		15 0			30 0
Bathing Drawers		2 0	Travelling Caps		2 8	Blankets	Each	11 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY

THAT AN ENTIRELY

NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of MRS. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.
FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS,
ESTABLISHED, 1864.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Instruments tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.
HARMONIUMS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, VIOLINCELLOS, BASSES.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
NEW SHEET MUSIC.
ALL THE POPULAR PIECES AND STANDARD WORKS.
New Music by every Mail.

THE FINE ARTS.

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIAN TO SELECT FROM
PICTURES MOUNTED AND FRAMED TO ORDER IN EVERY STYLE.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY.

SACHE'S PHOTOGRAPHS are now admitted to be the best executed and the best chosen subjects in India, and the largest and cheapest yet produced.

Size 12 by 10—Price Rs. 1½ each.

MR. SACHE HAS JUST COMPLETED A

NEW SERIES OF BOMBAY VIEWS.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.

AS DIFFERENT MAKERS EXCEL IN SPECIAL CLASSES OF WEAPONS, WE DO NOT CONFINE OUR IMPORTATIONS TO ONE MANUFACTURER'S GOODS ONLY. WE ARE HOWEVER SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN JEFFERIES OF BIRMINGHAM; AND E. LEFAUCHEUX, PARIS.

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

THE celebrated LITTLE WANZER, complete with all necessary fittings to work by hand without stand Rs. 60.

The same complete with Stand, to work by hand or foot, Rs. 75 nett cash.

WHEELER & WILSON NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE on stand with Cover to Machine, complete with all fittings, silver plated Rs. 125.

We are specially appointed Agents for these two kinds.

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

OR "CARRIES" PATENT ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

The only Genuine, as we are Sole appointed Agents for the Manufacturers.

BEING direct Importers and having no London agency charges to add, we are enabled to sell at a lower rate than any other house in India.

Large size to make 5 pounds of Ice, at each operation, with stove and everything complete ..... Rs. 210
Smaller size to make 2½ pounds of Ice, complete ..... Rs. 147

We have just received a Consignment of the larger size Machines of an IMPROVED KIND, the Boiler being made in one piece, without any join or seam whatever. This class of Machine cannot be had of any other Firm in India.

Nett Price complete as above ..... Rs. 250.

*** This is the price usually charged by other Firms for the ordinary apparatus.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

Just Published.

COSMOGRAPHY.

PRICE—RS. 1.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S
WELL KNOWN
SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle) £4 4s.

The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tudor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £8 15s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 11TH APRIL 1873.

No business doing in consequence of Easter holidays.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight..... Is. 11¼d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... Is. 11 19/32d.
Documents, do. .....Is. 11 5/8d. to Is. 11 11/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .....Is. 11¼d. to Is. 11 3/16d.
Credit, do. .....Is. 11 5/16d.
Documents, do. .....Is. 11¾d. to Is. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....Is. 10½d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99
Do. demand..... 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... 100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent. 104¾
Four per cent. ... ...102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.....92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....115.

f discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand.....			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	.....	7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 16/7
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

MARKET closed on account of Easter holidays.

London. { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. p.t, nl / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl. / Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. / Coir bdls ..... £0 12s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 7s. 6d. nominal.

Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £2 17s. 6d.

Overland Steamers—
Venice £3
Trieste ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool £3
Havre ..... £3 5s.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.

China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 8 per bale. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.

Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.

Calcutta to Bombay..... { s.s. Rs. 19 p. ton. ; ship Rs. 18 p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

No business doing in consequence of Easter holidays.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	741
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	230
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	150
37,080	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	232
.....	£20	10 9-15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 9	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19 6-5	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.....	1,450
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld..	107
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.c.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	453

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.....	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,270
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,580
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,020
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills.....	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,355
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,050
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,155
900	1,000	all	40 p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	3,075
600	2,500	2,400	210p.s	Royal	2,075
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	820
100	5 0	all	10p.ct.	Albert king Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,900
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,675
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New.....	400
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,150
500	1,888	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	5,550
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	6,800
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	715
800	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
2	5,000	5,000	225 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	850
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	640
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	485
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Par share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,380
,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ..	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co ..	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	460
2,000	250	all	40 ps	Vicegas Patent Slip Co ..	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Ceylon (s)	Methven	Suez, March 29.
	Tythonus	Andrew.....	Liverpool, Nov. 29.

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Atholl (s)	Scott	Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	April 14 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 18 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 25 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 22 ...	4-30 P.M. }	No after
Australia	May 3 ...	4-30 P.M. }	packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	April 14 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	,, 14 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Tuesday ..... April 22	Monday	June 2
,, ... ,, 5	,, ...	,, 16
,, ... May 19	,, ...	,, 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday ..... May 3	Saturday	June 28
,, ... ,, 18		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 8 as. 6 pies.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monson.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that ½ hour will be received up to 4 P. M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each etter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year..... *ditto* ..... ,,	24	0	0
Three Months .... *ditto* ..... ,,	14	0	0
One Month ..... *ditto* ..... ,,	5	0	0
One Week ..... *ditto* ..... ,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION is OPEN TODAY from 12 A.M. to 6 P.M. Admission—FOUR ANNAS.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPEN TOMORROW (Sunday, 13th inst.,) from 12 to 6 P.M. Admission FOUR ANNAS.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for himself an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoveries of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

MENIST'S
12 LENS RACE, FIELD, AND OPERA GLASSES,
OF SMALL SIZE FOR THE POCKET.

Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Airy's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

Mr. M. may be consulted at his Agent's Establishment,

MESSRS. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

P. S.—India Agents for the sale of Mr. Menist's Spectacles—Messrs. CLARK and SONS, Madras; Messrs. MADELEY & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Secunderabad, Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
DEATH.

WOODS—March 16th, at Malta, S. Cromwell Woods, Esq., from disease of the liver.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1873.

IN a former article we discussed a petition said to have been presented to Government by a native body, on the subject of the enhanced rates of the newly introduced re-settlement of Sholapore. As we then stated, the petitioners are not landholders themselves, and have apparently taken the brief merely from a desire of notoriety and in the pursuance of their general plan of opposition to Government. Our enquiries have led us to believe that the agitation has originated entirely with these self-elected agents, whose clients will, we are afraid, have only cause to regret that they are represented by them, as the disingenuousness of the petition must make it impossible for it to be taken into consideration. But we are far from saying that the policy of Government in the matter has our unmixed approval. About this time last year (*Bombay Gazette*, February 21st) we published an article on the subject, and further enquiries have not led us to modify the views we then expressed. The principle we would insist on is that Government is as much bound to limit its demands, made in the shape of land revenue, to the lowest amount necessary for the proper administration of the country, as it would be if its revenue were raised by any other method of taxation. The incidence of the tax and its economic effects should be as carefully watched as in the case of taxes derived from any other source than the land; in a word, we would insist that the economic fallacy that a land tax is *not* a tax but a something else called rent, and that as one political economist has observed "nobody "pays it," should be altogether put out of sight.

According to the phraseology of many writers and public officers in this country, Government is the owner of the soil. Now, as Professor Sheldon Amos, in his survey of jurisprudence, observes, "It is only by a popular abuse of lan- "guage that the State can be called an owner, "inasmuch as all legal rights of ownership owe "their existence to nothing else but the creative "and sustaining energy of the State." Government can prescribe the conditions of ownership, of which one may be that a certain share of the produce be paid annually to the State, in the same way that a house-owner in Bombay is compelled to pay a portion of the profits he derives from his house; but Government has no more moral right to take a larger share of the profits than is necessary for the administration of the country in the one case than in the other. Government is compelled to take a certain amount of the national wealth in taxation of some form or other, and we believe that a land-tax is the best form in which that taxation can be taken. But its being a good form of taxation does not exempt it from the rules by which other modes of taxation are restricted. We wonder what would be thought of a Municipality which set about raising funds by a house-rate for self-government, not on the principle of limiting the demand to what was absolutely necessary for the purpose, but on some imaginary basis of the portion of the rent the house-holders could afford to pay. The main question in fixing the assessment of the land-tax should be, we maintain, what is the fair share that the assessed district should contribute towards the public burdens? As this contribution must necessarily increase with the expenses of Government, a permanent settlement appears, to the present writer, about as sensible as a permanent settlement of any other taxation would be; but for the sake of stability of property and consequent feeling of security necessary to the well-being of a people, we do demand a *permanent valuation* of the land as a basis for all future taxation, so that the owners of land may be able to "hazard a wide solu- "tion" of what they are worth, which they are quite unable to do in those districts undergoing re-survey. While, too, we agree with all political economists in thinking a land-tax perhaps the best of all possible taxes, the question is, we cannot too often repeat, only a choice of evils—it is only in a purely agricultural community that it can be the sole source of taxation, and as a country grows in importance, and with civilization towns spring up and large communities of traders and professional men requiring a more complicated and expensive system of government, justice demands that these latter should pay their quota towards the common expense and should not be supplied, with courts of justice, police, roads, education, and the other benefits provided by the State, at the expense of the poorer rural communities.

It is idle to say that it has been the custom of Indian Governments to levy their revenue from the soil only, and that ownership of land by private persons was unknown. Apart from the obvious retort that we should scarcely look for a model of government to the Mahratta robbers who preceded us, no precedents can be safely sought for, to a period when rights of property were mainly dependent on

"The good old law, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

Yet, as far as we can learn, it would appear that ownership of the land, if not by individuals, yet by village communities, has always been known. In a country nearly always in a state of war, almost the only possible subject of taxation was agricultural produce, but other taxation was undoubtedly known and is recognized in Hindoo law books. It must of course have often happened that the demands of an unprincipled and licentious ruler would be such as to leave the village communities nothing but a bare subsistence, and doubtless an intelligent Survey officer, could he get at statistics, might triumphantly show that they not only paid a full rent but more than a fair rent, and used them to prove how ridiculously cheap the clients of the Sarvajhanik Sabha still hold their lands.

But we have gone far enough into abstract principles for ourselves, and doubtless somewhat too far for the gratification of our readers. Let us descend to the humbler ground of political expediency. It appears that in the recently surveyed districts of Sholapore and Madhe, the rates have been raised 77 per cent. The special tax on well-irrigated lands, too, has been taken off, so Government has really nearly doubled by a stroke of the pen the taxation on all "dry crop" lands. It is a very easy way of raising a revenue, but we beg leave to doubt its policy. Governing is not quite so easy a thing as vingt-et-un, and it is one thing to say "I double you" with a good hand at the latter, and another to say it to a province when the stake doubled in the taxation. Yet Government say the words with as easy an assurance as the plaintiff in a recent *cause célebre*. We hope the consequences will not be equally disastrous to its reputation for good-faith. Let the officials who deal so lightly with these large stakes consider for a moment the position of the other player in the game and the way he must look at it, and the effect their measures have on him. The ryot of the Deccan is the most long-suffering of mankind. Accustomed to extreme poverty, and satisfied if, after paying his dues to Government and a sufficient instalment to the sowcar to keep the evil day when his land will pass from his hands to the latter's a little farther distant, he works uncomplainingly, ill-clad, ill-housed, and only happy in that he knows no better condition. For the whole of his lifetime he has been paying a certain yearly sum to the sirkar and, thanks to the improving value of his land, he has hitherto, with the occasional sacrifice of a bullock in a very bad year, always had sufficient credit at the aforesaid village shroff's to meet the demand. He has known that at the expiration of his lease his rent will be raised, but Providence, he thinks, fits the back to the burden, and he will be able to bear a slight increase to his land. The fatal day arrived and the burden is doubled or trebled. To such an increase the back can hardly adjust itself. He might, perhaps, by extra labour, contrive to get more out of his field; but this lesson is not learnt in a year. The sowcar has to be resorted to for a larger aid than usual, and we may safely assume that when the money to be taken from a district is doubled, the rate of interest also increases. He becomes deeper and deeper involved, and the change from a peasant proprietor to a farm labourer is necessarily accomplished. Resistance to Government demands is never thought of by the ryot, and protesting was even unthought of until he was taught to protest by professional grievance-mongers. But, because he is long-suffering, he must not be supposed not to feel aggrieved, he is too hopelessly down for that—but a victim to fate. That the Government rate is not the sole or even anything like the main cause of the wretched condition of most of the ryots we know well; but if you make a man pay you a sum of money on a certain day, which he has to borrow, you help to involve him in debt and its concomitant evils, and if you suddenly double that yearly sum, that you must often hurry the catastrophe of his ruin, is, we think, incontestable. It is simply absurd to say when you double a poor man's rent that it will not press hardly on him. Won't it, my economic friend? The rates and taxes you pay bear no such proportion to your income as the land-tax does to his. Let them be doubled, and then let us know what your feelings are, and we can more accurately explain to you those of Bapoo Koonbee when his land tax is doubled. We cannot discuss the question further now, but we hope to revert to it shortly. The re-survey and settlement has only just begun, and there is time for Government to reconsider its policy or, what we assert, its want of it. We only ask that it should be remembered that the question is one, not of figures only, but materially affecting the whole property of millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. We have written from no spirit of carping criticism. We know that the new rates are causing some discontent in one district, and are seriously affecting the well-being of the people. If there is one class it is our interest to see prosperous and contented, it is that of the peasant proprietors, and the race can only be kept in existence by making the burden of taxation on land as light as is consistent with a fiscal policy adjusting taxation equally among all classes, aided by liberal measures of education, and by exercising some control over the action of the Courts of Justice. We have all much to learn on the subject, and we would, therefore, deprecate anything like hasty or ill-considered action on the part of Government, for whose perusal we would recommend a novel by Charles Reade, entitled "Put Yourself in his Place."

MAJOR-GENERAL DESAUSMAREZ has been permitted, at his own request, to resign the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force from the 27th instant.

MR. EDMUND YATES, the novelist, who has been recently lecturing in America, goes to Vienna as the correspondent of the *New York Herald* in connection with the Exhibition.

COLONEL GRAY, R. A., has left Allahabad to command the artillery of the division at Meean Meer. Colonel Mercer, R. A., is coming to Bombay, having been attached to a battery in this Presidency.

THE appointments of Adjutant at the depots of Poonamallee and Pallaveram, in the Madras Presidency, have been abolished. For the future there will be a Commandant alone with a small office allowance.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the Madras Civil Engineering College to Provincial Services. The Roorkee College will remain as an imperial institution under the Department of Public Works.

ON the night of the 4th inst, at Kurnool, Moonesawmi Naidu, a pensioned sepoy, about seventy-five years of age, committed a treble murder. The victims were his daughter-in-law, her sister, and her brother. The man was arrested by his own son and given in custody.

A COMPLAINT having been recently made to the Secretary of State for India as to the excessive amount of the Indian probate duty, especially in cases in which the assets of an estate are partly in India and partly in Great Britain, the estate in question having to pay £690 in India, whereas in England it would only have had to pay £450, the Government of India, we learn from a Calcutta contemporary, requested the opinion of the Madras Government on the subject. The Administrator-General and Advocate General of Madras have, in consequence, both given opinions that isolated cases of this sort do not warrant any alteration in the present law, but the Madras Chamber of Commerce, whose opinion was also asked, are strongly in favour of a reduction of the duty charged in India.

OUR Punjab contemporary gives the following items of Frontier Intelligence :—We hear that the Afghan Sirdar, Shamsuddin Khan, son of Sirdar Akram Khan, who is in confinement in British territory, lately applied to the Ameer, asking to be allowed to return to Cabul, remaining under surveillance there instead of in British territory. The Ameer very naturally declined to accede to the request. Nauroz Khan of Lalpura has reported to the Ameer that he is making every effort to arrest the murderer of Major McDonald but hitherto without success. The Sulaiman Khail are, we hear, making themselves troublesome in the passes between Ghuzni and Koonduz on the road towards Dehra Ghazi Khan.

FROM Singapore we learn that considerable uneasiness prevails among the European community, and especially among those interested in the Galena Mining Company, as to the fate of Mr. J. J. Skinner, the secretary to the company, who went up to Patani more than six months ago, with a large quantity of opium and specie intended to start the mines. News was received of his safe arrival at Patani, but since then not a word has been heard from or of him, nor of Mr. Graham Kerr, who preceded Mr. Skinner as general manager of the mines. This looking as though there had had been foul play, it has been suggested that a British man-of-war should call at Patani and endeavour to ascertain what has befallen them.

WHEN the mail left Singapore the Dutch expedition to Acheen was exciting considerable interest. The Dutch Commissioner to the Sultan of Acheen has assured the Governor of the Straits Settlement, in reply to the letter of the Singapore merchants, that the Dutch Government has no intention of blockading the coast or interfering with the trade of the pepper ports, but that every facility will be given for its prctection. Several Dutch war steamers had already passed through the Straits on their way to Acheen, and more were expected, as well as six steamers of the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, towing five sailing ships, with a force of upwards of 4,000 officers and men now on their way from Batavia. This formidable force is intended, it is said, to overawe the Sultan of Acheen, and show him the futility of resistance to the demands of the Netherlands Government; it is said that advantage will be taken of the presence of the forces to build and establish a fort there, to preserve peace and order and the dignity of the Dutch flag, and rumour also credits the Dutch Government with the intention of establishing a regular trading port on the coast, with a view to attract vessels to come and load their cargoes there. A port on the N. E. coast of Sumatra, with a convenient harbour, would no doubt in time materially affect the pepper trade of Penang, but the loss of this would doubtless be more than compensated by new sources of profit arising out of trade between the ports, and the development of a rich and fertile country.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 21ST MARCH.

EARLY yesterday morning, the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ceylon, Captain Methven, arrived in harbour with the home mails of the 21st ult. She left Suez on the 29th March at 10-30 P.M., bringing the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Wilson.
Mrs. A. Macnaughten and ayah
Col. and Mrs. Magniac.
Dr. and Mrs. Kilkelly and child
Miss Court.
Mrs. and Miss Macartney.
Mr. H. M. Blackborne.
Miss East.
Mrs. J. Summers.

FROM BRINDISI.

Captain C. S. Blair.
Mr. J. P. Stuart.
Mr. W. C. Copper.
Captain Phelps.
Mr. W. Rigg.
Mr. E. Daniell.
Mr. W. B. Mulock.
Lieut.-Colonel Mignon.
Mr. Thorns.

FROM SUEZ.

Mrs. Haycroft. Thirty-eight natives.

FROM ADEN.

Major Elliott. Mr. Lodwick.

FROM MALTA—Mr. Abdoola's servant.
FROM MARSEILLES—Mr. C. Funck.
FROM VENICE.—Captain N. L. Noverre.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 21ST MARCH.

THE Gladstone Government is back again in office, though, as its own chief confesses, with a damaged constitution which inspires him with forebodings that the remainder of its life must be unhappy and the end not far off. The Ministerial crisis, it now turns out, might have been over a week ago if Mr. Gladstone had chosen to act at once on the answer given to the Queen by Mr. Disraeli on Thursday, the 13th instant, when Her Majesty offered him the Premiership. The leader of the opposition told the Queen that he would not try to conduct the affairs of the country until a new House of Commons had been elected, and he at the same time refused to avail himself of the permission granted him by Her Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament as soon as it suited his convenience. The way was, therefore, clear for Mr. Gladstone's immediate return to office; and the time that elapsed between the communication to Mr. Gladstone of Mr. Disraeli's refusal and the restoration to power of the Liberal Cabinet, seems to have been employed by the two leaders in a fencing match in which the Queen kindly condescended to play the part of judicious bottleholder for both combatants. Mr. Gladstone contended that an opposition which put a Government in a minority was bound either to assume the responsibilities of office or to appeal to the country. Mr. Disraeli retorted that it was not his party which had put the Government in a minority, but the Roman Catholic section of Mr. Gladstone's own supporters, who would still vote with the Liberals on general occasions. The University Bill was dead, so that there was no special issue to go to the country upon, and, as Mr. Gladstone still had a majority of 88 on other questions, it was clearly his duty to remain in office until he was satisfied that that majority could no longer be depended upon. For himself, Mr. Disraeli quietly remarked that he had had experience enough and to spare of the painful results of taking office with a minority in the House of Commons, and he did not see how he was to convert his minority into a majority while this Parliament lasts, unless Mr. Gladstone could transfer to him the support of a section of the retiring Cabinet. Mr. Disraeli had the best of the encounter, for he has forced his adversary back into office, and, though Mr. Gladstone, backed by the *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily News*, declares he will give no pledge about dissolving Parliament this year, the general feeling of the country in favour of a dissolution will certainly be too strong for him. No English Minister can remain in power with any satisfaction to himself or advantage to the State when it is notorious that the House of Commons in which he has a majority has ceased to represent the real opinion of the nation. Still, I cannot but suspect that, if Mr. Disraeli had had his own way, he would be now once more Prime Minister of England. His colleagues in Parliament would not, however, run the risk; and being forced to yield, he made the best of the situation by delivering last night one of the most ingenious and amusing speeches imaginable—a speech most adroitly calculated to damage the Government and raise to the highest pitch his own reputation. The main argument of that very speech, however, tends to show that the Conservatives have made a mistake in not taking office now. Mr. Disraeli says that the functions of our opposition are necessarily critical rather than constructive, and that he cannot have a foreign policy to go to the country with until he has been some time in office. Well then, replies blunt Mr. Newdegate, it is plain that, as you shrink from going into office, you are afraid to take the responsibility of having a foreign policy. Again as to questions of home policy, Mr. Disraeli says that he means to protect the Throne and the House of Lords against Republicanism, and to save private property from spoliation. But as a mere matter of party tactics, is it not plain that the Liberals will now make every effort to close their ranks and prevent extreme men from raising cries which might embarrass and disorganize the party, whereas if a Conservative Ministry were in power, every Liberal would be stimulated to put his own programme before the country and so to hasten the inevitable break up of his party? Nor would any discredit attach to a Ministry in a minority which was beaten on such abstract resolutions as Mr. Disraeli talked of last night, if that Ministry had an avowed policy of its own and had proclaimed its intention of asking the verdict of the country. The discredit is for a Ministry to remain in office in order to carry out the policy of its opponents. There are reasons, then, for supposing that the Conservatives might have done wisely to seize the opportunity presented to them. Their tactics now, I suppose, will be to worry the Ministry till Mr. Gladstone pledges himself to dissolve Parliament this year. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, to-night, raises the important question, what is to be done about the three new rules regarding the duties of neutrals which were sanctioned by the treaty of Washington? Our Government was bound to recommend these rules, enforcing "due diligence" to prevent breaches of neutrality to other powers. But how does it interpret the phrase "due diligence?" If according to the sense put upon them by the arbitrators at Geneva, then no Government which respects itself will look at the rules; if not, then England has been forced to pay damages for the want of a diligence which she herself will be unable to enforce on neutrals when she goes to war. The dilemma is an awkward one; for, in either case, the policy of arbitration has been a failure. But there will be less disposition to pass a vote of censure on the Ministry now than there was a fortnight ago, and from an article in to-day's *Telegraph*, it may be inferred that Mr. Gladstone will now take the patriotic course of accepting Sir A. Cockburn's interpretation of the rules, and quietly dropping them. The Washington Treaty will then have to be judged on its own merits, as providing for an exceptional case, and the people will be asked if three millions was too high a price to pay for the good understanding we now have with America. So, the money will be paid and the matter dismissed.

One amusing and satisfactory result of the crisis is that the Roman Catholic members who boast of having, at the bidding of their Church, overthrown England's greatest minister and the best friend Ireland ever had, are now disowned and avoided by both sides of the House. Mr. Gladstone, whom they betrayed to his enemies, will have nothing more to do with them; and Mr. Disraeli, having made use of them to serve his purpose, declared last night

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 21st MARCH.

THE announcement of the approaching visit of the Shah of Persia has sufficed to set afloat rumours of a loan to construct railways, whether in connection with the concession stated some time ago to have been obtained by Baron Julius Reuter is not quite certain. But for whatever purpose the money may be wanted, I have no doubt the offer of millions will be pressed on the Persian monarch, on any or no security, and it will depend entirely on his own moderation or that of his advisers whether he takes much or little. *Facilis descensus Averni*; and after the illustrations afforded by Turkey, Egypt, and Japan, we need not despair of seeing Persia ten years hence with a national debt of fifty millions sterling secured partly on sheep tithes, partly on a land tax, partly on customs dues at the port of Bushire, and partly perhaps by a special hypothecation of the rose gardens of Shiraz. Or even—who knows?—it may be found practicable to place under pledge those jewels of Nadir Shah and his successors on which the *Times* descanted in a leading article a few days ago, and which must certainly form as good a guarantee as most of those on which the bondholders of Turkey and Egypt are credulously relying. The main point of interest about the matter is that if a loan for Persia is brought out by respectable firms here, and if the customary pains are taken to manipulate the market, its success is assured without reference to the object for which the loan is avowedly sought. I daresay the problem of the overland railway route to India over which we here have been painfully pondering for years past, will be solved in this way. The Shah will have a line connection with the Georgian frontier and the Poti and Tiflis line, and so, by gradually traversing Persia, opening up an easy communication with the Gulf if not with the Indian frontier. He is, at all events, first in the field, and the Euphrates Valley project will be snuffed out if its promoters do not take care. But whether, as some persons fear, the initial railway in Persia will be constructed in the interests of Russia, by connecting the Caspian Sea with the Shah's capital, or whether it be solely internal, or whether by being carried to the Georgian frontier the end sought will be the opening up of communications with Europe by the Black Sea, in any case rest assured the fate of the loan is equally clear. It will be taken if the puffs preliminary are properly managed, and the contracting houses look after the stock exchange part of the business; and that is all we need care about at present. Certainly, however, it will be a singular result of years of discussion if the mere accident of a visit from the Shah, coinciding with the fact that our money market wants some new excitement, should undesignedly solve the vexed question of overland intercourse with the East.

Everything in fact turns upon the money market. The British investor, as I have often explained to your readers, is, congenitally, an ass, and can be led into anything if the bait is dexterously held to his nose. Moreover, he is an ignoramus. He may have a vague idea that Persia is somewhere in Asia, between Russia and India, but that is about the extent of his geography. He certainly does not know the relative positions of Tiflis, Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, and Bushire, and it will be perfectly immaterial to him whether a railway is intended to accommodate the Russians or the Persians, and whether it helps us or helps our enemies to India. If he has the money to spare, all he looks to is, first the interest offered, and next the probabilities that his stock will be kept at a premium so that he may sell at a good profit whenever he wants to get out of the transaction. Lately things were rather unfavourable for floating a speculative stock, but at present they have somewhat improved. The scandals of the Honduras and San Domingo loans are beginning to slip from memory and a fresh accumulation of loose capital has taken place. A good deal has been invested lately in American railways; English railways are slightly out of credit. Telegraph shares have lost repute for the moment by the break in the oldest Atlantic cable; and there is, in fact, a vacancy for something novel. A fortnight hence the peculiar stringency in discount terms caused by the temporary locking up of so much Government money in the Bank of England will cease by the distribution of the dividends; while heavy transfers of bullion and bills in connection with the final payments of the indemnity due by France to Germany will not have commenced. We hope for a more active trade demand, but it will not be of a character to interfere with the putting past of savings. So if the Shah comes in May and his loan in June, he will get almost as much money as he chooses to ask.

There has been some talk here about the failure of the native house in Bombay of which we heard by telegraph first on Saturday last. I need not mention the name here, because it has come in various spellings, and one man might be confounded with another whose cognomen is very similar; besides that, the name could not be news to you. Such failures create no surprise here, for of course it is no secret that, comparing the price of cotton in Bombay and the price in Liverpool, somebody or other must have lost heavily for months past. The banks, however, are blamed for their readiness to endorse such operations by free advances. The habit of selling early in the season on what is termed "a firm offer," on the chance of being able to buy back later to complete the contract at a profit, has been criticised as if it were something new to business, or at least to the Bombay cotton trade. I should like to know in what branch of commerce now-a-days the practices of Stock Exchange bargains have not been introduced. Time bargains are virtually universal, and, what is more, it is impossible to prevent them. I remember just five years ago having a talk with two partners of a leading Bombay house here, both of whom denied that such practice existed. So lately as 1868 respectable English firms still thought that the cotton market was free from "bear" and "bull" transactions; but for my part I never fancied there was any doubt on the subject. The main question affecting us here is to what extent English houses are mixed up with these losses. I cannot learn that the banks have as yet lost much or anything, but the forced sales of cotton which have led to something like a panic at Liverpool this week, and which have been largely to cover advances on the staple, have so driven down prices that I can easily suppose the margins have in some cases disappeared. On Tuesday, for instance, cotton was almost unsaleable, unless very prime in quality, and though there was a slight rally, the actual fall for the week has proved very serious. Independently of such contingencies, it is stated that the losses falling on London by the Bombay failure will be about £200,000—an amount large enough to cause other suspensions.

I have alluded to the fall in cotton at Liverpool this week. The worst day was Tuesday, when prices were at one time almost nominal and business was virtually suspended. The primary cause of this state of things was a telegraphic message that the receipts at the American ports on Sunday and Monday were unexpectedly large. Something like consternation followed this news, and as it came on a market already weak, the effect was disastrous. Middling American for forward delivery fell to 8 13/16d. per lb., a decline of ½d. from the previous Friday. There was then a slight rally, but the market is still very flat and drooping. According to a Liverpool journal of good authority, the market is in a very sensitive condition if it is not drifting into a state of panic, and to reassure the mercantile community that newspaper, the *Albion* arrays some figures as to the visible supply which it thinks by no means justify the anticipation of a sudden collapse in values. It shows that the total quantity afloat at present of all kinds of cotton is 513,000 bales against 662,000 at the same rate last year. Adding the stocks in London and Liverpool, it brings out a total of 1,351,000 bales against 1,525,000 a year ago. For the next three months, say to the close of June, it reckons on an actual import into Liverpool of 1,320,000 bales against 1,323,100 bales last year, making, with the stock already given, a total of 1,952,000 bales against 1,977,000 last year. Calculating that spinners will take 62,000 bales a week and exporters 6,000 bales, this would leave a stock of 864,000 bales on the 4th of July, against 1,009,000 bales last year, when middling upland was quoted 11½d. and fair Dhollerah 7¾d per lb. Again, spinners are now bare of stock, whereas twelve months ago they held a considerable surplus. This is very good so far as it goes, but there is one patent flaw in the inference which the *Albion* draws. The falling off is in bales only, and those happen to be the smallest in size; the largest bales and the finest descriptions of cotton show an increase. Thus the anticipated import into Liverpool within the next three months—which item of course includes the cotton now known to be afloat—shows that the bales of Brazilian will only number 200,000 against 306,000 bales. But Brazilian bales are only half the weight of American, and considerably less than half the weight of Egyptian, and these two latter both show a decided increase, American being 670,000 bales against 528,000 bales last year, and Egyptian 75,000 against 59,000. The relative differences in the stock are also much the same. Thus for the total deficiency above stated, of 25,000 bales, Brazilian more than accounts. Take the actual weight in lbs., and we should find there is an increase in the quantity of cotton available between now and the beginning of July.

The truth, however, is that the most elaborate estimates made within the last six months have been one after the other so utterly falsified by the result that no one has much confidence now in any display of figures, however formidable. Of more consequence is a careful review of the general trade prospects of the country. If it thrives as a whole, we have a set off quite equivalent to an increase of 100,000 bales in the supply of cotton. At this moment the chances are all in favour of an early improvement in business, since the South Wales strike is over and the orders in hand are numerous. But when I come to ask what are the prospects of the improvement continuing, I am more at a loss. First of all, every industry which depends on the use of steam power will have to suffer by the enormously enhanced value of coal. Although the South Wales strike has failed, the close of it has not proved to be such an unconditional and abject surrender of the men, as—harsh though it may seem to say so—would have been desirable. They have been starved into a sort of submission, but I am not at all sure that the power of the Trades Union has been at all diminished, and a vindictive feeling survives which may give much trouble by-and-bye. The colliers are beaten but not cowed. In the north of England and the midland counties they have pretty much their own way, and this week they have had 20 per cent. added to their wages. Now it is impossible but that the constant rise in the cost of raising coal must go on adding to the market price, and hence to the difficulties of manufacturers, and hence, in time, to the contraction of the area of our foreign trade. This circumstance alone has already prevented the cotton spinners and manufacturers from deriving any benefit from the lower price of the raw material, and its force is growing more stringent rather than otherwise. I cannot help fearing, then, that we must have a serious contraction of our trade before we have an improvement, and that unless the foreign, particularly the eastern, markets should come to the aid of our Lancashire interests, the prospect is anything but favourable.

If indeed we could at once hit upon a cheap and simple substitute for coal the relief would be instant and incalculable. But where are we to find this? The Brighton Railway Company is now trying a mixture of chalk with coal in their locomotive furnaces and also in their station fires, but although the traffic manager is hopeful, it is by no means certain he will succeed. If he does, it will hardly mend matters, since chalk, if much in demand, would soon get as dear as coal. Every other effort has failed, and improved stoves and furnaces are only talked about, not introduced.

The Lancashire markets, as I have said, were terribly depressed during most of this week, though they have rallied a little since Wednesday. The shipments of Manchester goods to the East have, on the whole, fallen off this year, but to Bombay they have increased. The export of plain cottons last month to your port was 19,432,824 yards: for the two months it was—plain cottons, 43,491,137 yards, against 35,828,056 yards in the corresponding period of 1872; dyed and coloured cottons 4,015,311 yards against 4,569,041 yards; printed cottons 4,344,101 yards, against 2,924,880 yards; and twist 1,006,620 lbs., against 631,617 lbs.

There was a meeting of shipowners and shipbrokers here yesterday, when it was agreed to assimilate the bill of lading for goods shipped to India and to the Cape in sailing vessels (freight on which was payable in London) to the bill of lading recently determined upon for the Australian and China trades. By the new arrangement the proportion of freight payable in advance must be paid on delivery of bills of lading, and not, as heretofore, two months after the sailing of the vessel. The same rule in fact which has been hitherto, for convenience, applied to single packages or small amounts where the shipper is unknown, will now be made general.

The effect produced by the high charges for telegrams to the East is shown in the activity displayed by the Oriental Telegram Agency, which is now disseminating circulars offering special inducements to those who want to send social messages. For a subscription of five shillings per annum the benefit of a code to cover name and address of sender and friend or correspondent is given, and messages can be transmitted to India at the following tariff:—five words 15s., ten words £1—and each extra word 1s. Travellers' telegram tickets are also issued, enabling passengers to announce their arrival abroad to their friends at home—to India, China and Japan for £1-1, and to Australia and New Zealand for 30s.

BOMBAY.

WE understand that upwards of 2,000 people visited the Exhibition yesterday.

THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.—The camp of Mr. Ashburner, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, is at present at Matheran.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* recommends the natives of Bombay to present an address to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for the admirable way in which he has conducted his responsible duties as Collector of the Income Tax.

AN ACTION OF LIBEL AGAINST AN AHMEDABAD PAPER.—The *Kattywar Summachar* states that the members of the committee of the girls' school at Rajcote intend to file an action of libel against the proprietor and printer of the *Ahmedabad Summachar*, for having published certain defamatory matter against the school.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The second performance of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club on Wednesday last of their new play and opera was a greater success than the first. Not a seat was left available in the stalls, gallery, and pit; and the actors acquitted themselves very creditably. It is expected another full house will greet the amateurs this evening, when both the pieces are to be repeated.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLITICALS IN KATTYWAR.—We learn from the *Surya Prakash* that Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, Acting Assistant Political Agent of Kattywar was offered a place of Rs. 600 at Bombay, which he has declined. Meantime the *Government Gazette* announces that the appointment of Captain Salmon, second in command at Sawuntwaree, has been cancelled, and he has been permitted to join his substantive appointment in Kattywar. This arrangement, according to the writer, will cause many changes and reversions in Kattywar.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played on Thursday last between the second eleven of the "Young Mars" and "Multum in Parvo" (English) Cricket Clubs. The English made 68 runs and the Parsees 79 in the first innings. In the second innings "Multum in Parvo" made 71 runs, leaving for their opponents 61 runs to win, which the Mamertines made with 6 wickets and 6 runs to spare. Cricket bats were presented to Messrs. Rustomjee and Khurshedjee for their good scores of (31, 29) and (4, 26 not out) respectively, and a ball to Mr. Jeemi for his bowling.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—The heat has been very oppressive during the whole of the present week. Thursday was cloudy and threatened rain in the early part of the day, but the clouds were off in the afternoon. A good downpour would be a great blessing just now, especially as a scarcity of water has already commenced to be felt in the city and suburbs. It is not only that the weather is "muggy" all day, but the heat is becoming insufferable at night, which is very unusual at this season in Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

KHANDALLA.—From Khandalla we learn that the weather is delightful there just now. Several visitors have arrived for the Easter holidays, some from Bombay and some from Poona. J. E. Oliphant, Esq., is at Lanowlee. Mr. MacFarlan, Colonel Bell, Colonel Worgan and others are at Khandalla. There are several gentlemen at the travellers' bungalow. The Scottish Orphanage, and the pastor of the Free Church, Bombay, are expected there shortly. There is a delightful breeze blowing from the north-west all day, and though everything looks dry and burnt up, nothing can change the grand outlines of the hill and valleys.—*Ibid.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

EASTER SUNDAY, 13TH APRIL.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11-0 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 114 and 348.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 117 and 114.
Anthem—"I will lift up mine eyes."
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLYDAYS.

Monday and Tuesday in Easter week.—Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 69, v. 5-8, (Tune, New St. Anns—No. 132.)
Hymn 166, (Tune, Ewing—No. 249.)
Hymn 99, (Tune, Stroudwater—No. 169.)
Anthem—I was glad when they said unto me; page 31.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalm 16. Hymns 327 and 168.
6 P.M.—Evening Service. Psalm 2. Hymns 110 and 480.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. E. PALMER will, we understand, receive a handsome bonus on retiring from the service of the East India Railway Company.

ALL the Government offices in the Madras Presidency are to be closed for the Easter holidays from the 10th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

BANK OF MADRAS.—Mr. W. Hill Rennie, accountant, Coconada branch, has been appointed acting agent at Guntoor, vice Mr. R. H. Johnson, on sick leave; and Mr. P. J. Duff is to be acting accountant at the Coconada branch.

DESIGNATIONS OF DISTRICTS.—The designations of the several districts and Session divisions into which the Madras Presidency is at present divided for judicial purposes, are in future to correspond with those of the collectorates or Revenue districts within the limits of which they are included, or with which they are conterminous.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.—We hear that an order has been issued by the High Court, in its appellate jurisdiction, rescinding the rule of the 19th December 1870, directing that all applications for the admission of special appeals shall be presented in open court; also cancelling those of the 28th March 1871 and the 27th January 1872, and reverting to the practice which existed previous to the passing of those rules.—*Englishman.*

A WIDOW MARRIAGE.—On Sunday last, the 6th instant, at the house of Babu Harish Chandra Sharma, 96, Beadon Street, a widow-marriage was celebrated between one Bhuban Chandra Acharjia, aged 22 years of the Furreedpore district, a student of the 1st year class of the Calcutta Medical College, and Srimati Ram Dassi Debi, daughter of Babu Nim Chand Laburi, of village Chattra, near Serampore. The girl is only 13 years old. Both the bridegroom and bride are of respectable family.—*Ibid.*

HAIL STORM.—Darjeeling was visited by heavy thunderstorms on three days last week, and the rain which accompanied them has done much good to the district. At Hope Town, however, the first storm was accompanied by very large hail, which caused great damage to the teaplants and other vegetation in that neighbourhood. Complaints are already beginning at some of the tea-gardens of a scarcity of labour, and our friendly neighbour, Sir Jung Bahadur, keeps all the passes into Nepal strictly closed, and guarded to prevent even the temporary emigration of any of his subjects.—*Ibid.*

THE MONSOON.—A Trevandrum correspondent writing on the 3rd says—Thunder and lightning, storm and tempest, clouds, darkness, and rain still prevail! Some say that it is an early advent of the monsoon; Heaven forbid! as in that case we shall have but a short one, and our last state will be far worse than our first. There was an immense fall of rain to-day. How many inches can only be told next week. Considerable damage has been done to the fields in which the harvest is being carried on, and also to those in which ploughing operations have been commenced, owing to the unseasonable flooding that has taken place.—*Madras Times.*

THE PASSES.—We hear from Koolloo that the Bubbu pass is open for the season. The crops generally look well, the tea in particular, and there is every promise of a large and early first flush. The Rhotang pass has been open for foot passengers for some days past, and is expected to be practicable for mules about the 15th of May. In Lahoul, we believe, they had a mild winter with a small snowfall; the snow had melted as high as Kyelang on the 25th ultimo, but no one had as yet come over the Kulzum pass from Spiti.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

LOCUSTS.—A small flight of locusts appeared in the lower Koolloo valley on 31st March. It is to be hoped these interesting orthoptera do not intend quitting the deserts, and taking up their summer abode in the hills. Luckily they have done no harm in Koolloo as yet, and they do not meddle with the tea plants. They have been seen as high up as 7,000 feet elevation. No visitors have penetrated into the Koolloo valley as yet.—*Ibid.*

FORGED HOONDIES.—The Benares police have just arrested two great swindlers, residents of Agra and Boolundshuhur respectively. They visited the banking house of Bheekum Dossand Sreekissen Doss of that city and presented two hoondies of Rs. 5,000 each, said to be drawn in favour of a banker at Deolee. The Benares bankers telegraphed to the Deolee firm, who replied that the hoondies were forgeries. The matter was at once reported to the police, who lost no time in taking immediate action, which resulted in the arrest of the swindlers. The Benares police have been invariably successful in heavy cases, and this one has added to their laurels.—*Delhi Gazette.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		APRIL.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
11 27 m	5 3	Saturday 12	5 12 m	5 9
11 25 a	5 5		5 27 a	4 9
11 57 m	6 0	Sunday 13	5 38 m	6 5
11 50 a	5 5		5 57 a	4 10
.....	.....	Monday..... 14	6 4 m	7 0
0 28 a	6 5		6 22 a	4 6
0 18 m	5 2	Tuesday..... 15	6 34 m	7 5
1 2 a	6 5		7 1 a	3 10
0 46 m	4 10	Wednesday ... 16	7 6 m	7 5
1 41 a	6 2		7 36 a	3 2
1 16 m	4 4	Thursday 17	7 42 m	7 4
2 25 a	5 7		8 18 a	2 4
1 52 m	3 7	Friday 18	8 23 m	6 5
3 15 a	4 8		9 6 a	1 5

Moon.—Full, 13th, 2h. 41m. A.M.

WILL OF NAPOLEON III.—The will of Napoleon III. has been proved in England, as one of our foreign correspondents informs us. His personal property is sworn at under 120,000*l.*, and this he leaves to the Empress without reserve. To the Prince Imperial there is only one bequest, we are told—the Imperial Crown. If this be true, we have here a certain violation of the *Acte Napoleonienne* according to which any Bonaparte may govern who is called by the voice of the people, and the Emperor's will is in this respect an important manifesto to the Imperialists. It is a message to the friends of Prince Napoleon.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE NATURAL DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA.

(*Friend of India.*)

WHAT is the natural development of Russia in Asia of which Mr. Disraeli spoke on the first day of the Session? She has declared that she will not occupy Khiva. Is she to allow the Ameer of Bokhara and the Khan of Kokand to be succeeded by their natural heirs in what she has left to them of their territories? Or will the anarchy which may follow the death of these virtual feudatories of the Czar force her into the annexation of their Khanates? If the Upper Oxus has been made her southern boundary, what are we to say of the Tian Shan? She has crossed that, she persists in seeking revenue-paying markets among the twenty millions of Kashgaria, but there Lord Northbrook has doubtless arrested her. To the far east she has advanced up to the sands of Gobi, while a great portion of ancestral home of the dynasty which rules China has long been hers and she has harbours below the line of ice. And then, most important of all, there is Persia, from which she has just taken the northern half of Khorassan and the whole Turkoman Steppe. We in India are indifferent about China so long as it pays us so much for our opium, and have half an idea that, in the future, Russia and America will exercise the greatest influence there of all the Christian Powers. Foreign action in China does not, in truth, imperil our work in India, and to all but the military fire-eater, Persia and Constantinople are the two causes of our vigilance. The truth is that even Mr. Disraeli would hesitate to define what is the legitimate development of Russia in Asia. We must seek for light only in a study of the present position and resources of Russia in the East.

We have before us official statistics and facts on this subject up to so recent a date as September last, when the writer personally studied the Russian question on the spot. The Czar governs Russia through his Private Chancellerie or Cabinet. Tanieieff is chief of the first section, Prince Ourousoff of the second, Count Schouvaloff of the third, and Prince Pierre d'Oldenbourg of the fourth. This cabinet works through four channels—the Council of the Empire, under the Grand Duke Constantine consisting of those thirty-nine members besides ministers, who lately voted the second expedition against Khiva; the Senate which adds to the functions of the highest court of justice, supervision of the revenue, and the prevention of public abuses; the Holy Synod, in which the Metropolitan Isidore presides; and the Council of Ministers of which General Ignatieff is President. This last Council manages the administrative details of the empire in twelve departments, of which we are interested only in Foreign Affairs, War and the Navy. Prince Gortchakoff has been Foreign Minister since 1856, and under him M. Stremooochoff attends to Eastern affairs specially. Count Milloutine has been War Minister since 1862, with General N. Karthoff in charge of the irregular forces. The Caucasus, Orenburg, Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia and Toorkestan form four of the fourteen circles of military conscription under the Grand Duke Michel Nicolaievitch, General Kryjanovsky, Kroutcheff, Silenikoff and Kaufmann respectively. They are also Governors-General under the Home Minister. Timaschieff, Hetman of all the Cossacks, in nine divisions, is the hereditary Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovitch. The Grand Duke Constantine is the Admiral General of the fleet and General Krabbe is Minister. Mirioukoff commands the fleet on the Caspian. The Governor-General Pedanchenko administers the Amour province; Golovatcheff, that of the Syr or Jaxartes; Kolpakouski, that of Semiretchensk; De Ballozeh, that of Tourgai, and Okolvitchig, that of Akmolinsk. The Government of the Caucasus is immediately under the Czar. The minister of the interior has under him a Mouftee at Orenburg who represents the Musulmans throughout the empire, in common with representatives of the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths. Such is the administrative machinery of Russia generally, and in detail so far as it is directed to Asia. The Empire is divided into 76 Governorships and 15 regions, besides 1 territory of Cossacks, 1 department in the Caucasus, and 3 townships in European Russia.

Every year the Central Statistical Committee of St. Petersburg publishes in Russian an "Annuaire Statistique" of the whole empire except Poland. As summarised by Dr. H. Wagner of Gotha, and published by Perthes in his invaluable Almanac, the figures show a population of 82 millions in round numbers for Russia in Europe and Asia covering 7,891,330 English square miles or 389,311 geographical square miles. We give the figures of area in square verstes and kilometres; 55 and a slight fraction of the latter represent one *geographical* square mile:—

	Verstes carres.	Kilom. carres.	Population 1867.	Par k.c.
Russie d'Europe	4,379523	4,983886	69,364541	14·
Grand-duche de Finlande ...	306943	349193	1,530853	5·
Lieut-nance du Caucase.....	398942	453924	4,661824	11·
Siberie	10,737133	12,219100	3,327277	03·
Asie centrale	2,405444	2,737448	2,740883	1·
Empire de Russie...	18,315000	20,729000	81,954528	4

We are most interested in Central Asia proper, which in 1867 contained the following population:—

Provinces et districts	Verstes c.	Kilom. c.	Population 1867. Total.	Par k.c.
1. Steppes de Kirghises.				
1. Akmollinsk	553929	632650	226788	0·
2. Semip latinsk	314493	357904	2·6994	0·6
3. Tourgai	389439	443180	338802	0·8
Le de-Tchi-lkar ...	1698	1247	...	...
4. Ouralsk	280850	319610	409264	1·6
Lac de Balkasch ...	20907	23793	...	...
Total 1...	1,562708	1,778393	1,273848	0·7
2. Gouvernemente de Turkestan.				
1. Prov. de Syr-Darja.	450203	512330	865461	1·
2. " de Semiretschinsk	329050	375500	486937	1·3
3. Prov. de Kouldja ...	62386	71223	114337	1·6
Total 2..	842736	959055	1,466735	1·5
Total: Asie centrale...	2,405444	2,737448	2,740583	1·

The population of the towns is given as 61,000 in Tiflis, 80,000 in Tashkend, and 20,000 in Khodjend. But to the above Samarcand and a considerable portion of Bokhara has to be added.

The Regular Army, which since the German war has been under reorganization, consisted of 765,879, of whom 33,049 were officers on its peace footing, and 1,213,716, of whom 39,280 were officers on its war footing. The maintenance of each soldier costs only £15 a year, for all work during peace. The Irregular Troops, divided into regiments and *sotnias*, or companies of a hundred men each, stood at 70,568 men and 2,277 officers in 155 corps with 232 guns when last warned for service, but every male Cossack is obliged to serve if required. The strength of the Caucasus war army was 163 759 men and 4,082 officers, and of the troops of Orenburg, Siberia and Toorkestan 54,453 men and 1,319 officers. The Irregular force stood thus after the organization of 1870:—

Noms des corps.	Reg.	Bat	Batt.	Can	Offic.	Hommes.
a. Corps de Cosaques						
Corps du Don	67	...	14	116	1556	62794
" du Kouban	28	14	5	40	868	40134
" du Terck	10	...	2	16	222	9168
" d'Astrakhan	...	...	...	...	15	625
" d'Orenbourg.....	15	9	3	24	503	23396
" de l'Oural.....	12	...	...	...	247	10574
" de Cosaques de la ligne de Siberie.	8	...	2	16	179	7690
" de Semiretschinsk	2	...	...	...	41	1725
" de Transbaikalic..	6	12	2	16	216	17294
" de l'Amour	2	2	...	...	34	3386
Reg. d'Irkutsk et Jenisseisk	2	...	...	...	40	1758
b. Troupes speciales.....	2	...	...	4	171	5997
Total.....	155	37	28	232	4091	185084
Troupes appelees au service au 1er janvier 1869.	30	6½	9½	...	2277	70568

The reorganization of the Army contemplates a war force of 1,653,393 men under 50,954 officers in 1,293 battalions and with 2,574 guns, but less than half of these will actually serve in time of peace. The whole Navy of Russia in 1871 is returned as 261 ships of all kinds, mounting 1,585 guns, 210,000 tons and 34,277 horse power. There are said to be 6 steamers with 8 guns in the Sea of Aral, which had been carried overland all the way from Sweden to its waters. The Caspian fleet is given as 17 steamers and 14 sailing ships, but we know that the Caucasus and Mercury Company have now 25 subsidised steamers there. The operations against Khiva must have added considerably to the naval and military force of Russia in Asia.

To complete these statistics we give the course of trade between Asia and Russia, omitting Orenburg now considered as internal, for two years. The figures are in millions of roubles and should be divided by seven, at the present rate of exchange, to obtain pounds sterling:—

Pays.	Importation. 1869	1870	Exportation. 1869	1870
Turquie	7·29	8·12	3·04	2·86
Chine.....	5·69	8·03	3·21	3·56
Perse	4·86	4·39	1·40	1·67
Autres pays	0·02	0·03	0·29	0·28
Voiez de communication.				
Transcaucase	10·71	11·46	4·37	3·93
Port d'Astrakhan	1·47	0·99	0·36	0·89
Transbaikal	5·69	8·06	3·21	3·56
Total...	17·86	20·51	7·93	8·38

Principaux articles.				
d'importation	1869	1870	d'exportation.	1869	1870
The	3·32	7·67	Laines	1·68	2·30
Cotonades	3·73	3·76	Cotonades	0·84	0·88
Ouvrages en metaux	2·19	3·25	Soie	0·48	0·72
Fruits et legumes.....	1·17	1·12	Colens bruts	1·20	0·80
Cotons bruts	1·13	0·86	Pellete ries.....	0·54	0·67
Metaux precieux	0·31	0·41	Metaux precieux	1·52	1·00

Russia has neither merchant ships nor seamen, and we doubt if she will ever compete with England and Germany in the Eastern trade by the Canal. But the Tiflis railway connecting the Black Sea with the Caspian and the Persian Gulf will meet all her wants in this respect.

Thus Russia in Asia confesses to a population of only 10,730,034 in the Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia, or 12 millions including the latest conquests, while England rules 240 millions. To garrison her Asiatic possessions Russia has a regular war army of 218,212 men and 5,401 officers, while England so governs India as to hold it with some 60,000 officers and men. Against 185 684 men and 4,091 officers forming the irregular troops, England maintains a sepoy force of only 120,000 men and officers, together. Russia has a small but ever increasing fleet on the Caspian and such gunboats on the Aral as now steam up the Jaxartes and are to be used against Khiva by ascending the Oxus if a way can be found by one of its many silted-up mouths. She has attained her present position frequently to her own surprise, by means of an army of 68,000 men in Orenburg, Siberia, and Toorkestan, resting however on the massive support of the Caucasus force 164,000 strong. General Techernaieff complains that Toorkestan costs her half a million sterling a year more than its revenues, and her merchants complain that even their favourite monopoly system pays them so badly as to drive them into Kashgaria. Still their trade is steadily increasing while ours is being destroyed.

Our readers may judge for themselves of the future development of Russia from these facts which represent the past. After seeing the country, the barbarism of its people, and the backwardness of its cultivation and manufactures, we confess that we do not take so sanguine a view of Russian prospects in Asia as we were at one time inclined to do. There is enough to make us vigilant, and only one thing to cause us apprehension. Russia has no Bengal, no province such as that which helped us to conquer India and enable us to hold it profitably against all odds. If England continues her unaccustomed fit of vigilance she will see that, whatever happens of Constantinople, neither Persia nor Kashgaria becomes that Bengal.

SPORTING.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP.—1873.

NOTICE.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided:—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Wednesday, the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, March 20.)

JAPAN.

THE restrictions hitherto placed upon the export of saltpetre are withdrawn.—The enactments against shaving the head are being rigorously enforced at Nagasaki.—A Universal Exhibition is to be held at Kioto in four years' time.—The edicts against Christianity have been withdrawn from all the public notice boards in the empire.—An edict has been issued for the suppression of hereditary blood feuds.—An embassy to the Pope has, it is said, been sanctioned.—The interior is to be opened to foreigners who submit to native law.—Osaka is going to pay three and a half millions of dollars to improve its harbour.

CHINA.

H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexis has arrived at Shanghai. Thence he goes up the Yangtze and will, on his return, proceed to Nagasaki *en route* for the Amoo and St. Petersburg.—The Foochow tea market is expected to open with easy prices.—The Audience Question is not yet *formally* settled, but there is nothing to contradict the intelligence before published that the Chinese had determined on conceding it.—The ice was still hard at Tientsin on the 20th February.—The S. S. N. Co.'s ship Kiangloing has been totally lost in the Yangtze.—Disturbances have been threatening at Amoy, the Chinese objecting to the submarine telegraph station. Everything is, however, now reported quiet.—A passenger steamer has been built to ply between Tientsin and Taku.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO.

Rumours have reached this colony that a coolie ship, bound from Amoy to Singapore, has foundered at sea, a few lascars of the crew only being saved. No details are to hand.—Three houses in Wilmer street, Queen's Road East, fell down a few days since; no lives were lost.—At a meeting of the Morrison Education Society, held on the 18th, it was decided, subject to approval at another meeting, to appropriate the balance of funds still remaining (dlrs. 3,276.16) as follows; dlrs. 3,000 to fund a Morrison scholarship at the Central school; dlrs. 250 to the fund for gentlewomen who have been engaged in Protestant education in Hongkong; and the balance, with dividend to come, to the Morrison library.—The Rev. Dr. Legge gave a lecture on the 11th on the subject of two Heroes of Chinese History.—The straight portion of the new pier is finished.—The Macao steamer sank at her moorings a few days since, owing to a sea-cock being left open by accident. The water being very shallow, she was easily pumped out and raised again.—The British West Indian emigration agency at Canton has been closed for the season.—Twenty metropolitan police arrived for the local force on the 10th.—Sir Arthur Kennedy, with Admiral Shadwell and Commodore Shortt, have been on a visit to Canton.—The case of the Charles Albert, whose captain was recently fined dlrs. 500 for fitting up coolie barricades on board, is being heard on appeal.—An agency of the Oriental Telegram Company has been established in Hongkong. The tariff is much below the rates charged by other Companies.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 21.)

MR. DISRAELI having informed Her Majesty he must decline to take office with the present House of Commons, although able to form an efficient Cabinet, and for obvious reasons having declined to avail himself of Her Majesty's permission to dissolve, Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is again in power, and the Ministerial crisis is at end, with no prospect of a dissolution during the present session.

M. Thiers has stated to the Assembly that by the 19th of September French territory will be entirely free from German troops. The treaty for securing this desired end has just been signed at Berlin. The total cost of the late war to France has been estimated at ten milliards of francs. The Vendome column is to be restored.

The Carlists, assisted by the priests, are still giving cause for alarm in several of the provinces of Spain. Frequent encounters between the Republican and Carlist troops take place, but the result appears to be confined to skirmishing. A decisive movement on the part of the Government is said to be pending.

The

AMATEUR GAMBLERS.

(Liberal Review.)

VERY few men can realize great misfortunes until they come upon them; all seem to think that, by some special dispensation, they will be spared the miseries common to most men and women. And this lack of the power of realizing what may and probably will happen to one's self is the most prominent characteristic of the amateur gambler. Thus it is that he is peculiarly the prey of the professional sharper. Trusting to luck rather than to carefully considered and well-tried system, disregarding the dictates of common sense for the sake of a cherished idea, it would be strange, indeed, if fickle fortune, in the shape of long-headed, calculating knaves, did not play him false. It is the invariable aim of the amateur gambler to strive—after a large haul—to make a small fortune by one stroke. Consequently, if he affects betting, he generally selects one or two favourite horses and backs them against the field, a policy which is, in the long run, notoriously a losing one. The smaller gains which he might perhaps reap by adopting the opposite course are not sufficient to satisfy his cupidity. Thus it is, too, that when he is, in slang parlance, very "green" he is ready to try his luck and cuteness against the card-sharper's sleight-of-hand, and will continue the trial long after events should have shown him how unequal an one it is. Professional swindlers are perfectly acquainted with his many failings, and bait their hooks with a special eye to them. It may be said that men are rarely cheated except when they are trying to obtain something at what they imagine to be an immense reduction from its actual value, or when they are endeavouring to get the better of some one else. There are very few amateur gamblers who would have the slightest compunction in fleecing the card-sharpers, purse-trick men, gambling-board worthies, and other fellows who infest the country, of every penny they possess. Why, then, should there be a maudlin display of sentimentality over them, when, in trying to diddle others, they are, owing to the extra skill, added to the laxer principles of their opponents, diddled themselves?

Amateur gamblers learn by experience. After being again and again undeceived, they cease to believe in those philanthropic beings who, through the medium of the public prints, offer, out of the kindness of their hearts, to invest a sum of money, large or small, in such a manner as to secure for their client a fortune. Of the more vulgar tribe of sharpers they learn to speak with unmitigated contempt. They frankly acknowledge that they have been going on the wrong track; they have been simply made to attach any importance to the predictions of newspaper prophets and will be misled by them no longer. Strangely enough, however, they still attach a degree of importance to the vaticinations of more mysterious (and more expensive) tipsters, and rarely think of investing their money until fortified by the opinions of these worthies. They make many attempts, too, to get information from "reliable sources" and head-quarters. The testimony of a stable-boy, in favour of a particular horse, transmitted to them through half-a-dozen equally respectable sources is in their opinion of so reliable a character that it would be a positive sin not to act upon it. They are sanguine to the last degree, and, in many instances, very superstitious. They are constantly on the look out for good omens, and persuade themselves that they find them. They will do nothing to break the good spell which they imagine surrounds them, and in the matters of their dress and daily actions they pay a deference to their superstition, doing so in so sly a manner that it is not surprising they are seldom detected. When their gambling propensities lead them in other directions than horse-racing they come to the conclusion that they ought to act upon some sort of system. Forthwith, then, they set to work to make one for themselves, which shall be at once extremely lucrative and unfailingly successful in its operations. They persuade themselves that if they only do a certain thing for a certain time, success must ultimately attend their efforts. At least, so they argue. But, as a rule, they have not sufficient coolness to act in accordance with their expressed convictions. If they are continually unfortunate throughout a trial, the probability is that they lose their tempers, and, as a natural sequence, their coolness. The result is rash and random play, which, of course, has a decided tendency to make their position irretrievable. Very few amateur gamblers—when they are really playing for game, not for amusement—can endure a long run of ill-luck without insanely demanding, or begging, that the stakes may be increased. Their demeanour shows how easily they may be manipulated by skilful hands This is indeed their greatest danger. Whenever an amateur gambler loses his head—that is to say, parts with his self-control—he is being at the mercy of anyone who likes to tackle him, certain to get into further mischief. And if he goes on sufficiently long and loses sufficiently heavily, he descends into a chronic state of recklessness and helplessness. He may at the last admit the folly of gambling, but it is exceptional, indeed, that he does not look to that very thing which has ruined him to re-make him. Let him but get back his own and he persuades himself that he would stop; but until he has done that he feels compelled to go on. Happy is he who is pulled up before he gets to this stage.

The amateur gambler, of course, occasionally enters at last into the domains of professionaldom. It appears surprising to some people how easily he accommodates himself to his degraded position, and becomes the duper rather than the duped. But there is no occasion for astonishment. We have said that the habitual gambler must be selfish or lazy. The argument may be carried further, and it may be alleged against him, that if not positively immoral, he must be lax-principled. It only needs sufficient strain to break down his best resolutions and lead him into courses from which he at first shrinks, but to which he afterwards accommodates himself. It has been said that nothing so soon destroys the finer points of a man's nature as systematic gambling; it should be remembered that only those men whose natures are easily spoiled indulge in systematic gambling. The gambling itself merely rubs the veneer off them. At the same time, it is unquestionable that they might develop into much better men if this veneer, instead of being rubbed off were constantly being repolished. Therefore, gambling may be credited with doing a very great deal of harm. Without describing how many families it has brought to beggary, how many young men it has checked in the midst of an apparently bright career, it may be taken for granted that the world would be a good deal better if there were no such thing. As a matter of policy, the amateur would do well to pause at the outset of his career. So long as he remains honest, and acts in a thoroughly natural manner, he can never hope to do anything but lose his money in good deal faster and more easily then he gets it. If he wishes to gain, he must, at that very commencement, outrage his own best instincts. Happily, most men are not prepared to do this without some preparation.

THE CARNIVAL IN ROME.

(Times' Correspondent.)

ROME, Feb. 27.

THE Carnival is over at last, and I fully believe there is no rational person in Rome who does not rejoice at the termination of the saturnalia by which for eleven days, with very brief intervals, this city has been afflicted. The common greeting among friends and acquaintances yesterday was, "Thank Heaven, we are rid of the Carnival!" Even the classes in whose pockets it put money seemed heartily weary of a state of things which in other ways prejudiced their trades. The only real gainers are the innkeepers, the sellers of gloves, masks, and costumes, and the hundreds of men, boys, and women of the lowest classes who convert themselves for the time into vendors of bouquets, which, being intended only as missiles, are for the most part cheap and faded, and of the *confiandoli* or clay balls, about the size of swanshot, of which many tons' weight are daily sold and thrown. The nominal price of these things is a sou a pound, but they are usually sold by the basket or sack-full; and as there are no scales to weigh them, and all is bustle and excitement, people take what is offered and pay what is asked, and the profits of the vendors are enormous. The great object of ambition among the revellers seems to be to throw the largest possible quantity of *confiandoli*, flour, and bouquets, which latter fall into the street, and are hurled back much soiled into the balconies. This year there have been many complaints of the violence with which these missiles have been thrown into people's faces by persons standing close to them in the street, whence some squabbles have arisen. I regret to say that among the maddest and rudest and roughest certain English and Americans were to be seen. It is true, that this can hardly be a reflection on their nationality since in all countries there are people of bad taste and bad manners, who by virtue of shoddy, oil, contracts, or the caprices of fortune, have acquired wealth far exceeding their merits, and are enabled to parade their vulgarity and disgrace their native country in foreign lands. There are numbers of such people annually "touring" on the Continent, and especially in Italy; and numbers of the natives take them on the strength of their gilding, and know not how to distinguish them from better metal. A man may have carried a bod in his own land, but if he comes to Italy with a heavy credit he may find his way into the highest society and marry his children into princely or duca-families. It is only by the presence of rapidly-enriched persons, of no original breeding, that one can account for the bad manners of some of the foreigners here this Carnival. These romping mummeries and masquerades are, probably, only adapted to the Southern nations, who caper through them with a certain gentleness and self-restraint which the Anglo-Saxon races are apt to forget when excited by the folly and frolic of the hour. The ladies do not always seem to understand that, even in the wild sports of that season, a certain decorum is to be observed, and that they would do well not to compromise themselves by entering into comfit conflicts with persons who may afterwards claim an acquaintance to which their station in their own country does not at all entitle them; also that it is not usual or decent for English parties to take their couriers with them into their balconies to assist in the betting. These and other eccentricities strike the Italians very much, who naturally form a low opinion of those who commit them. One hears it remarked by persons from the other great Italian cities, now for the first time witnesses of a Roman Carnival, that it exceeds in riot and duration anything they have seen elsewhere. And this is perfectly true. The thing has become a nuisance and ought to be cut down, if not altogether discontinued. If people chose to have masked balls between Christmas and Lent and to mask themselves in the street during the two or three days before Ash Wednesday, there would be no great harm, but it is quite preposterous that the traffic and trade of a whole city, the capital of a great country, should be suspended, Parliament prorogued, and every sort of occupation interrupted and perforce set aside for the space of eleven days. The formation of a society to promote these senseless proceedings was most unnecessary, especially since it took under its protection such indecent exhibitions as that of a parrot in a cage fixed on the top of an imitation of St. Peter's dome, with other coarse accessories, the whole being intended as an insult to the Pope. The Questor of Rome had prohibited all masquerades "in any way reprehensible for improper allusions;" but police regulations are not all ways very strictly observed here, and, indeed, the police seemed to think its occupation was gone during the Carnival. All the night long, from Shrove Tuesday to Ash Wednesday, the streets continued full of masks, chiefly in the Corso. Persons were stopped on their way to or from parties; they were surrounded by scores of masks, and ladies were compelled to get out of their carriages, which were then driven into side streets, so as to leave the Corso clear for the maskers on foot, the majority of them belonging to the lower classes. The police, when applied to, did not interfere, and even declared themselves powerless. Then there are the complaints of residents in the Corso, who, having good natur edly opened their windows to let their friends see the fun, had their carpets and furniture ruined by eggs full of flour, and other unpleasant and improper objects thrown in from the opposite side of the street. The *Osservato re Romano* is indignant at the great number of masks that were permitted of a nature to cast ridicule or contumely on the Church, and some such there certainly were, in spite of orders which had been issued; but it is obvious that with a slack police, and in the crowd and confusion, tumult and turmoil and general licence that prevailed here, especially during the latter portion of the Carnival, it was impossible to enforce such prohibitions or to prevent scandal and indecency. The races of the riderless horses have very probably been seen for the last time. There was considerable opposi tion to them this year on account of the alleged cruelty and danger. Accidents do happen, and it is surprising they are not more frequent. Before the race the National Guards clear the course, but when one looks from a window the street appears again crowded, and it seems impossible for the people to get out of the way of the frantic animals, which speed along the narrow avenue, struck at by the crowd and terrified to madness by a yelling and shouting which reminds one of the uproar that greets an unlucky dog on the race-course at Epsom. Only a few yards ahead of them the Corso seems full and the trampling under foot of some of the imprudent spectators inevitable; but as the race sweeps on, the National Guards echeloned along the course urge back the spectators, the waving line recedes, the horses' heads seeming to push it aside, and only now and then is a luckless and less agile spectator brought to the ground and carried off, for the most part badly hurt.

The manner in which the Carnival has been conducted this year in Rome is na argument in favour of future restrictions and better regulations. A strong argument has also been afforded to M. Sella. If the Romans of the lower and middle classes can afford to spend money and to waste time as they have done for the greater part of a fortnight, it is pretty clear that the taxation of which they so bitterly complain does not press very heavily upon them. As to the higher classes, they have in great measure kept aloof, and proof of this is to be found in the fact that the days of what is called the *Corso di gala*, or dress promenade, when people are supposed to go out in their best equipages, dresses, and liveries and to throw elegant *bonbons* and choice bouquets into each other's carriages as they pass, have this year been ridiculous failures. The Carnival has fallen into the hands of the rabble, and to them it seems likely soon to be left. We are now in the period of fasting and repentance, both of which precepts are likely to be observed by numbers of the lower orders, who have not only expended their last centime, but have taken everye thing to the pawnbroker's to obtain the means for these protracted orgies. A heavy rain followed the fine weather which favoured the Carnival, and as the scavengers, as usual, have but very imperfectly done their work, the high street of Rome and its tributaries are foul with a slippery mud, compounded in great part of *coriandoli* and of the fine sand strewn daily for the races.

RHYME AND REASON.

WHEN time and foreign intercourse have familiarised us more with the lyric literature of neighbour states, we shall understand better why a love-song need not, as a rule, appear to be the production of a lunatic, nor a sentiment—touching and attractive in its native simplicity—be thrust into an ill-fitting fancy garb, and made preposterous. Why should not fact and fancy join hands and voices? If we love a woman, why invoke her as a fairy? As if true love were not a very tangible reality, why should we insist on investing it with all manner of theoretical accessories and mannerisms, the which, if carried out, would be to the last degree embarrassing to the amiable party it was intended to propitiate?

"Drink to me only with thine eyes," implores a voice familiar to us from childhood, proceeding to add other suggestions which might puzzle a council of conjurors. Reduced inexorably to prose, the programme might read as follows:

"Take a jolly good look at me, and I'll return it with interest.

"Leave a kiss, if you can hit upon any method of so doing, within the cup, and, in that case, bother the champagne!

"Whenever I am, literally, a 'thirsty soul,' I require nothing less potent than the nectar of gods; but even if Jove passed the bottle, I would not change it for thine. (This, I know, sounds hardly civil, but my poet-friend and I mean exactly the reverse of what we say!)

"A day or two since I sent you a bouquet, not so much (once more I must appear discourteous) in compliment to you, as hoping that your acknowledged skill in the preservation of flowers might tend to their longevity.

"You, however, merely placed them to your lips, and then, for reasons not satisfactorily explained, returned them to the sender. Nevertheless, I have the pleasure of assuring you that my rejected offering comes back to me charged with a most grateful fragrance, imparted, I doubt not (indeed, I recognise it), by one or other of those charming essences which deck your toilet-table."

Be it far from us to poke fun at that old and ever welcome favourite, Flow on, Thou Shining River. Our business is simply with the words, words to which we have listened with indulgence, as skilfully adapted to the half-sad, half hopeful melody. But a poet's invocations, like a lover's perjuries, provoke Jove's mirth. Were the thousandth part of these reckless petitions complied with, the consequences would be very much beyond laughter to the sons of men. Let us see, for example, what would most probably have resulted in the present case:

> Flow on, thou shining river,
> But, ere thou reach the sea,
> Seek Ella's bower, and give her
> The wreath I fling on thee.

We will imagine the polite stream assenting, and narrate what followed, in the form of a letter addressed by Ella, next morning, to a bosom friend:

The Bower, April 1st.

Oh, my darling Myra! such an adventure! Now, don't think I am dreaming, for here it is—the wreath I mean—but I'm so bewildered—hanging at my bed's head. I have the most awful cold, and can hardly write for sneezing.

Well, dear, last night, I was lying half asleep, listening to the distant murmur of that pretty little sparkling brook, beside which we have so often sat, talking of——well, no matter. Suddenly I thought the sound grew louder, nearer I could distinguish the gushing sound of approaching waters, even the crash of objects swept into collision. I heard papa's window thrown up, and his voice sternly demanding of something, or somebody, what was the matter.

I had just jumped out of bed when Lucy broke into the room. "Oh, please miss, the Ripple's buste, 'as swept away the boat-house, kivered my lady's rose-garden, and's comin' dead up to the house. We shall all be drowned in our beds. Oh! Oh!"

We staggered to the window, and flung it open. It was perfectly true. The little Ripple, swollen, as I supposed, by yesterday's rain, had completely flooded our poor garden, and was just beginning to dash against the house door. I had just time to utter one scream, when (now comes the wonderful part) a misty form seemed to rise before me, and a quiet gentlemanly voice accosted me thus:

"It is with extreme regret, my dear Miss Blank, that I find myself the author of such a domestic disturbance. I have been requested by my friend, Mr. Augustus Waddilove, who dwells on my margin, to wait upon you, en route to the sea, and present you with this garland"—

Here, with a pretty one through the window. "Having thus fulfilled my mission (I fear at some cost to your good father, my impetuosity being greatly augmented by the recent rains), I will at once withdraw, merely adding that I have taken the liberty of leaving a brace of very fine carp on the drawing-room sofa, and a salmon, fresh run, in the very best condition, on your father's study chair. The boat-house, I fear, is on its way to the ocean, beyond my powers of recall! but I am mistaken if some remarkably fine eels will not be found in the spot vacated by that edifice. Good-night."

The form seemed to melt away, and mingle with the retiring waters, which, long before day, had returned to their natural channel, and I could have imagined the whole a dream, but for the wreath, the frightful cold I caught at the window, and the fish, which, as the Ripple had mentioned, were found flapping about in the places described.

The damage done will be repaired, papa thinks, for about two hundred pounds, which is more than my wreath's lovely as it is, would have cost, if sent by the Parcels Delivery Company. But no matter.

Your ever affectionate
ELLA

P.S.—I have not told you all the Ripple's message. That I reserve till we meet.

What friend, however attached to the testator, but would experience some embarrassment, if, in his executorial capacity, it fell to his lot to wait upon a young lady, carrying under his harn a jar, neatly packed and ticketed, and address her in the following words. It may be as well first to quote the poem:

> When in death I shall calm recline,
> O bear my heart to my mistress dear.
> Tell her it lived on her smiles divine,
> Of bright hue while it lingered here.
> Bid her not shed one tear of sorrow,
> To sully those cheeks so blooming and bright,
> But rudder drops from the red grape borrow,
> To bathe the relic from morn to night.

Prose translation:

"It is my melancholy duty, my dear Miss Pickle-thwayte, to place in your hands this—this—preparation—once representing the vital principle of my late most estimable friend, Mr. Adolphus Allsup, Putney Lower Common.

"It was sustained—poor Allsup charged to me observe—chiefly, if not exclusively, by certain facial gestures of yours in which he took singular pleasure.

"I am to request you, my dear young lady, not to shed tears, since such could not fail to be unbecoming to a countenance so fair, but to adopt the more practical course of plunging this very interesting relic in wine, obtained merely as a loan ('borrow' is the word in the will) from red grapes, and to repeat the process from dawn till sunset, for an indefinite period. Shall I—on the sideboard? Thanks. *Good morning.*"—*Once a Week.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF MARCH 22ND.

"THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE FOR IRELAND."

Evidently meaning the potato.

SEASONABLE MOTTO FOR CATHOLICS.

"Festina lente;" i.e., get through Lent quickly.

A STANDING MIRACLE.

The maintenance of a wife and a family of children on the stipend of a curate.

SHAKSPEARE FOR THE SEASON.

"To make coals cheap: a noble memory!"
Coriolanus, Act v. sc. 1.

NOTICE FOR APRIL THE FIRST.

The Poet Laureate grants on this day poetic licences to all applying formally for the same.

QUESTION?

Mrs. Malaprop desires to know whether the big statue adorning Hyde Park corner is included in the law list of "statues at large"?

CLAIM OF IRISH CATHOLICS.

We won't stand mixed education,
What we want is toleration
Of that sacred resolution;
You may call it persecution.

THE MINERS' PROGRESS.

Curate.—"Now, Giles, I fear you'll get into trouble again with your gun!"

Giles.—"No fear, Sir! Our pit's taken a shootin', and I'm the keeper!!"

TEMPORA MUTANTUR!

Ancient Messman (to his officer just returned to barracks).—"Coffee and curacoa, Sir?—brandy and soda?"

Modern Captain.—"Arsh!—no. Bring me a glass of iced toast-and-wat-ar!!!"

QUESTION FOR CARDWELL.

The carbine is perhaps not the best possible firearm for mounted troops. It might be better to arm the Cavalry with a modern improvement on the old horse-pistol. Would you not have that in Colt's revolver?

APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

You do sing "Hail, Columbia!" as well as "Yankee Doodle;" but still your continent has derived its name from Amerigo Vespucci. Now, Amerigo is only the Christian name of that voyager. Couldn't you sometimes call your great and glorious country Vesputia?

SOMETHING BRIGHT IN THE FUTURE.

Materfamilias, still mourning over her coal merchant's account, is most anxious that Parliament should not be dissolved before it has passed "The Fires Bill," which she was glad to see had been found so interesting by the House of Commons that they read it a second time.

ANOTHER WAY.

Somebody is advertising a preparation which, among other merits, is warranted to keep a lady's hand free from chaps. *Punch* knows another way to effect this. Let her dress in the present fashion, and have it known that she has no money. Chaps, if they are sensible chaps, will let her hand alone very severely.

FROM THE ISIS.

Is the nature of the struggle on the river between Oxford and Cambridge entirely changed this year? The inquiry is not a superfluous one, seeing that in a notice of the doings of the representatives of the two Universities, since they have been at Putney, it is stated that the Oxford men "were more at home at sliding."

"SIX OF ONE AND HALF-A-DOZEN OF THE OTHER."

Cheerful Party.—"Hullo, Brown! You look down in the bouth, old bad! What's the matter?"

Depressed Party.—"O, beastly cold id the head——"

Cheerful Party.—"Ah! *that* cubs frob livid id that edervating hole, South Kedsigtod! Why, dolt you cub ad live id St. Jod's Wood, as we do?"

CONFESS THYSELF!

Another fool, exemplifying a very common form of insanity, has been giving himself up and confessing that he committed the Eltham murder. Which is the greater fool, this kind of one, or the other who allows himself to be led by the nose to such a length as to be induced by a sham practitioner of priestcraft to practise auricular confession in a parson's ear?

THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

According to a letter from Berlin; Prince Bismarck will not consent to the complete evacuation of French territory until the whole of the indemnity is paid. In the meanwhile, if there were any such wise men—well, let us say wiseacres, in the French National Assembly as there a in another place, perhaps some of them would propose the abolition of capital punishment on the ground that France has too much of an execution in the house already.

AWFUL ANNOUNCEMENT.

At the top of the *Times'* police reports, on Friday, last week, appeared a case which may be described as both shocking and astounding:—

"At Marylebone, Sir John Duke Coleridge was summoned by Mr. Bevan, on behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Works, for having a chimney on fire at his residence, 1, Sussex Square, Hyde Park. Mr. Mansfield inflicted a fine of 10s. and 5s. costs."

The announcement that the Attorney-General (for Mr. Gladstone that as yet Premier) had been summoned before a magistrate and fined, could not but have shocked even the least sensitive nature in a degree only less than the mind would have experienced from the news that the Lord Chancellor or the Archbishop of Canterbury had been "had up." Equally astounding also was the intelligence that the offence charged against Sir John Duke Coleridge was that of having had a chimney on fire; as the right honourable and learned gentleman is known to be a sweeping reformer.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Is it really illegal for British subjects to wear foreign decorations? If so, the law in this respect, if enforced, would deprive woman of a right which they probably value more than all the other rights they claim, or which are claimed for them, put together. What is a chignon but a foreign decoration; indeed, what feminine decoration can be named that is of native origin? All the fashions are imported from Paris; not a fringe, trimming, feather, flower, or bow, but is of French origin; much of the false hair probably comes from foreign prisons and hospitals. The rights of woman are not so far recognised abroad as to render them eligible for orders of nobility and knighthood; but there are still foreign crosses and ribbons which they have hitherto been wont to decorate themselves withal in profusion without let or hindrance, but would have to discard them all immediately if there existed a law which forbade them from wearing foreign decorations under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

862 Ambrose, Fickle—E. Bates & Co.
1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Lawrence & Co.
1424 Bride of Lorne, Gilmore—Lawrence & Co.
623 Clara, Mackay—F. Muir & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—The Captain.
1279 Kirkwood, Sinnott—W. Nicol & Co.
914 Octavia, Twaits—R. Steuart & Co.
577 Pomton, Gibson—The Captain.
1199 Thunderbolt, Coldsworthy—F. Muir & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

866 Undaunted, Young—F. Muir & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American & Co.

FOR COAST & CALCUTTA.

370 Mariestella, Clozune—H. A. Sedick.

FOR MAURITIUS.

488 Fazul Currim—Nacoda.

FOR NEW YORK.

1217 Athena, Pierce—The Captain.

FOR NEW YORK VIA ALLEPEY.

550 Ocean Belle, Jarvis—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1296 Augusta, Raynes—The Captain.
Emblehope, Morris.
726 Granite Quay, Eliz—W. Nicol & Co.
1118 Helen Scott—Gribble—R. Steuart & Co.
661 Happet, Matheson—The Captain.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
1259 Mabel, White—E. Bates & Co.
1932 Melicete, Dunn—The Captain.
699 Marchioness London-erry, Gould—F. Muir & Co.
878 Ruby, Gray—The Captain.
1152 Tythonus, Andrews.
1040 Water Witch, Findlay—G. Veerjee.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1253 Golconda, Coleman—P. & O Co
2092 Khedive, Steward—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

937 Bengalese, Peacock—The Captain.
835 Gingalese, Black—R. Steuart & Co.
1035 Lorne, Butcher—W. & A. Graham & Co.
252 Ravensworth Castle, Sergent—McCulloch, Browne & Stephenson, Forster—Lawrence & Co. Co.
957 Wimbledon, Watson—The Captain.
1476 Yeddo, Owen—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

636 India, Turner—B. I. S. N. Company.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA, & CHINA.

913 Java, Arun—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

956 Berwick, Ward.
Ceylon, Methven—P. & O. Co.
1118 Crosby, Vaile—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1189 Travancore, Eastley—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

380 Fez Raleance, Pierre.
127 S. M. A. Cadur Lux, Nacoda—Papa Nana.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde.
993 Columbine, Hereford.
182 Constance, Chapman.
472 Dagmar,—Steam Tug.
1066 Dalhousie, Warner.
3037 Glasgow, Jones.
1584 Lynx, Keats.
368 May Frere, Guthrie.
570 Nimble, Herington.
408 Sind.
703 Wolverine, Wratislaw.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From JAMES Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

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Pickles, Sauces, Syrups,
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Rare Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

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SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

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can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

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are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their names on the Government Stamp of every box.

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All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

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LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 67, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.'

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DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

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VOLKART BROTHERS,
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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

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Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice...2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
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The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
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Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ " "
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 10th March 1873. Officiating Manager.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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Cash at per dozen Credit
Rs. 18, 22-8, 26, 28, 34, 38. Rs. 20, 25, 29, 31, 38, 42.

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